

**The Successor to President Cleveland.**  
(Carson Free Lance.)  
Ex-Governor Charles Foster, of Ohio, says he believes that nine out of every ten Republicans in the West are in favor of Blaine's renomination. Ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, father-in-law to Steve Elkins, says that through his spectacles Mr. Blaine is really the only Republican candidate in sight. Congressman William McKinley, of Ohio, about a month ago said to the writer that while he was an ardent admirer of Blaine he did not think the people favored it, nor did he think there would be any effort to renominate Blaine. In his office in Columbus, Ohio, about three weeks ago, Governor Foraker said that he did not believe Blaine would again be a candidate for the Presidency. The Governor expressed himself as of the opinion that John Sherman would be in the lead, going into the convention this time as he certainly would with Ohio solid for him. The writer said to the Governor that his [Foraker's] name, since his defeat of Hoadly had frequently been mentioned in the western papers as a possible Presidential candidate. He replied that his own candidacy was out of the question. He believed that either Blaine or Sherman, or whoever the Republican convention should name, would be overwhelmingly endorsed by the people as the successor of Cleveland.  
Governor Bates, of Tennessee, has appointed W. C. Whitehouse to succeed Howell Jackson as U. S. Senator.

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The crystallized salts, as obtained in a pure state from grapes and choice fruit, in a portable, palatable, simple form, are now presented to the public of America as the grandest resolvent of impure blood, corrector of the liver and regulator of the bowels—the natural promoter of



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Sal-Muscательle is Nature's own product. It supplies to the system the want of sound, ripe grapes and fruit; it is the simplest and best preventative and cure for all functional derangements of the liver and its kindred ailments; prevents the absorption of malarial diseases—fevers of all kinds; counteracts the effects of bad air, poor drainage and impure water; a powerful oxydizer of the blood; a natural specific for all skin eruptions, sick headaches, indigestion, nervousness, mental depression, and will remove the effects of accidental indigestion from excessive eating and drinking. Have it in your homes and on your travels. It is a specific for the lagged, weary or worn-out. Prepared by the

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WE GUARANTEE ALL WORK DONE BY US.  
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Virginia St., Reno.

**STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.**  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Highland Ditch and Water Co., corporation, on Thursday, April 16th, 1886, at one o'clock P. M. of that day, at the office of the company, Chambers' building, Virginia street, Reno, Nevada, to take into consideration the election of a Board of Trustees, and to take into consideration and pass upon any other business that may come before said meeting.  
By order of Trustees.  
P. EVANS, Secretary.

The above meeting is postponed until Saturday, May 15, 1886, at the same hour and place.  
P. EVANS, Secretary.

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NORTHWEST CORNER OF VIRGINIA  
& Second Streets.  
C. C. CHASE, Proprietor.

The best quality of  
**Wine, Liquors and Cigars**  
Fine Billiard and Pool Tables attached for the accommodation of guests.  
Call and See Me.

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AT THE DEPOT, - - Reno, Nev.  
PARRY & FITZGERALD, Props.  
This House is situated beside the Railroad track, and it is but step from the building to the cars of the C. P. R. R. on one side, and those of the V. & T. R. R. on the other.  
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All classes of legitimate advertisements not exceeding six lines inserted in this column for 50 Cents per week.

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Castrating done by S. J. Hill. Twenty-five years experience, and never lost a horse. Charges \$2 50.

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A small bay mare and colt came to our ranch, near Wellman's. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges.  
MURRAY BROTHERS.

**For Sale.**  
Five yoke of work oxen in the prime of life, in good condition and well broken to all kinds of ranch work and working together. The above oxen will be sold at a bargain by  
GEORGE THOMPSON.  
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I have discovered a sure cure for Cancers Ulcers and Fester, in the form of a plaster which I guarantee will cure the worse kind. No extra pain with its use. No cure no pay.  
MRS. SALVADORE LAGARMASINO,  
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Near Steamboat Springs, Nev.

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George W. Monahan, the regular and fully empowered Night Watchman of Reno, is prepared to watch business houses and private residences, etc., and make parties in the morning. Best of patronage may be seen from the JOURNAL of Dec. 3d, 1882.  
dec3th

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A house and lot on Second street is offered for sale cheap for cash. House has five rooms; lot 70x100. Good location and comfortable home. Enquire at Journal office.

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CAN RETURN HOME WITH A PRESENT that will not fail to please friend and that is a  
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Positively cured in sixty days by Dr. HORNE'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC BELT TREATMENT, combined with the only one in the world generating a continuous Electric and Magnetic current. Scissible, Powerful, Adjustable, Comfortable and Effective. Avoid frauds. Over 9,000 cured. Send Stamp for pamphlet. Also Electric Belts for diseases. DR. HORNE, Inventor, 702 Market Street, San Francisco.

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CAME TO MY PREMISES, LAST FALL, AT **Wm. Steel's Ranch** TWO HEIFERS—One dark red, 2 years old; One roan, 2-years old. Brand "W" on hind leg (on each); cropped right ear, slit left ear. The owner is requested to call, pay for this said and feeding and pasturage bill, and take them away.  
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Deeds and other papers drawn and acknowledged at reasonable rates.  
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**Reno Encampment**  
No. 5,  
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April 26, 1886

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And Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Terms to suit the times.  
We have also attached a large Hay Yard with good Stables. Also Corral for loose stock, well watered. REPAIRS TO LET

SILVER COINAGE.

Speech of Hon. William Woodburn of Nevada, in the House of Representatives, Saturday, April 3, 1886.

MR. SPEAKER. I rise to answer, if I can, the principal objections to the further coinage of the American silver dollar, and to its free and unlimited coinage, urged by the President in his message to this Congress, by the fiscal agents of this Government in their annual reports, and by at least three members on this floor.

They have all publicly and unequivocally declared that it is the duty of the legislative branch of the Government to suspend indefinitely the coinage of silver, or, in other words, to practically destroy one of the two kinds of money provided for and guaranteed by the Constitution.

I know that this House will not embody their views in a national statute, as the life and prosperity of a nation depend in great measure upon the wisdom and stability of its financial system, but upon solemn consideration and debate may liken them to "two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff; you shall seek them all day, and finding them, and when you have them they are not worth the search."

I do not intend in this discussion to allude to the antiquity of the use of silver or its peculiar fitness as a medium of exchange, as the country is flooded with literature on these subjects. Suffice it to say that the silver dollar is the original unit of value and circulated in perfect harmony and equality with gold from 1793 until 1873, when in that and the subsequent year, either through fraud, accident or ignorance, the silver dollar was omitted from the list of coins to be thereafter minted, and made a legal tender for the sum of only 50 cents.

Of course no act of Congress could demote the silver dollar then existing, as it is well settled that when silver coins of the required weight and fineness have been fabricated at the mints they become full legal tender by virtue of the Constitution, without any declaration of Congress being necessary to make them such.

The then President of the United States was certainly not aware of this unprecedented and unparalleled legislation. Believing that Congress had not affected the status of the silver dollar, he, on January 15, 1875, recommended the establishment of additional mints at Omaha, Chicago, and Saint Louis, that silver dollars might therein be coined, and the resumption of specie payment on the 1st day of January, 1879, in pursuance of the act of 1875, be facilitated.

The people never knew that the silver dollar was demoted until the 30th day of March, 1876, when Senator Conkling asked Mr. Sherman to tell him "if it were true that there is now by law no American dollar." The answer to that question was the first revelation to the people that the silver dollar had been smuggled out of existence by national legislation of questionable character.

Up to 1873 no American statesman in or out of Congress ever favored the demotion of the silver dollar, the indefinite suspension of their coinage, or any sort of discrimination between them and gold dollars. No great political party ever had the hardihood since the formation of the Government to go before the people, standing upon a platform that declared in favor of the destruction or the degradation of silver money. No man was ever nominated by a great party for the high office of President who had the temerity to express in a public letter of acceptance a word of hostility to the dollar of your fathers.

Had Governor Cleveland embodied in his letter accepting the nomination of the Chicago Democratic National Convention the financial theories and recommendations contained in his message there is not a member here who believes that he would ever have crossed the threshold of the White House as a visitor. I predict that there is not an advocate here of a single-money standard who will dare in 1888 to champion for a Presidential nomination an avowed enemy of silver, even though he be the personification of civil service reform.

Who complains against the silver dollar on account of its size, weight, utility, or value? There are more than forty millions of people who own their bread by the sweat of their brow, who own no gold, no non-taxable bonds, and not one of them has ever protested against the silver dollars. The only protest they are making is against the unjust restraint placed upon their circulation.

The farmer, manufacturer, mechanic and laborer are interposing no objection. This class of people ought to be entitled to some consideration. They have presented no petition or remonstrance against the further coinage of silver. Healthy discussion has made it as clear as the handwriting on the wall that the sentiment of the common people is for the free and unlimited coinage of silver or for a measure that

will be a full equivalent, if there can be any such. It is voiced by almost every unbiassed newspaper in the nation, and by almost every man who has given the silver question serious study, who is not a bondholder, banker, or member of a Board of Trade, or Chamber of Commerce, or an officer of the Treasury Department at Washington.

The President in his message characterizes, or rather caricatures, the present "Bland act silver dollar" as an 80-cent dollar. I have known learned members of Congress to do the same thing in the cloak-room, and declare it to be a nuisance that required immediate abatement.

Before replying to this "light-weight" charge, it may be proper to state that there is some evidence tending to cast suspicion upon the authorship of that portion of the President's message relating to finance. In support of this assertion, I cite the following paragraph from the President's message:

"The most distinguished writer on bi-metallicism has said 'no American citizen's hand has yet felt the sensation of cheapness either in receiving or expending the silver dollar'."

Now I add this same paragraph on page 28 of a little book entitled "The Great Metallic Powers," which I now hold in my hand, and to which I invite attention. The author is an Italian Freemason named Henri Cornuschi. He is the same man who predicted in 1873 that the Bland act would cause an instant depreciation of the gold in America. His views on the question of the immediate suspension of silver coinage are the reflex of those of the President and Secretary Manning. His theory is to demote and destroy the silver dollar in order to enable it phoenix-like to rise from its ashes at some not far distant day in renewed life and vigor. There are in this country a myriad of intelligent, level-headed men, who have given this subject a serious and impartial consideration, who have no confidence in the Cornuschi policy of killing a sick man that he may speedily be resurrected in the full bloom of manhood.

I find on a fly leaf in the margin of the Cornuschi pamphlet the following words: "With the compliments of Mr. Manton Marble, 532 Fifth Avenue, New York." Manton Marble, a New York money-maker, was the gentleman delegated by the President to bring about an international money congress in the interest of bi-metallicism—a thing which he ought to have known was beyond the range of possibility in view of the then attitude of the great creditor nations.

It may be that Manton Marble bumped up against Cornuschi in Paris because he coincided with his views on American finance, and incorporated them into the message of the President, who in all probability never had time to study the question from any other than a New York City standpoint. At any rate, it is a singular coincidence that at a supreme moment Manton Marble and the President should recognize Cornuschi as supreme authority on finance. Admitting that he is the most distinguished writer and authority on bi-metallicism, as claimed by the President, I will hereafter cite his book as a witness to prove that free coinage in America is an indispensable necessity and that it makes an 80-cent dollar an impossibility.

If the present dollar be any 80-cent dollar, the complaint of the bi-metallicist is not without foundation. Though from a silver dollar, I am opposed to such a "come! monstrosity!"

I deny the existence of any 80-cent dollar in America. Our present dollar contains 371 1/2 grains of pure silver. No American silver dollar ever had any more. It is a legal tender paying dollar. The very moment it is not received with the stamp of the Government it will buy enough gold bullion to make a gold dollar. It is worth 100 cents in silver. It will buy 100 cents worth of any commodity or necessary of life as well as a gold dollar. Its purchasing power is as great now as it was in 1873, when it commanded a premium over gold and when no one complained of a "light-weight" gold dollar. It will liquidate a coin debt of the value of 100 cents. If a day's labor is worth 100 cents in American money, a silver dollar containing 412 1/2 grains of standard silver will buy it. There is no fraction of an 80-cent dollar, but a cent is a fraction of a dollar worth 100 cents.

There are no two prices on goods such as a silver and a gold price. The laws of trade, of commerce, and the Constitution make it worth 100 cents. Present it at any place of business between New York and San Francisco and it will be received on perfect equality with the gold dollar. In all domestic monetary transactions a 412 1/2 grain standard silver dollar is the par of the 25.8-grain gold dollar, no matter how high the premium. A greenback or national bank note of the denomination of a dollar is as good as a gold dollar, but no better than a silver certificate for the same amount, and the silver certificate is no better than a silver dollar. The silver dollar is received at the custom-houses for import duties as the equivalent of a gold dollar, but no one understands how, in a moment after its reception, it has become so shrunken in value to the extent of 20 per cent that the patriotism of the Secretary of the Treasury will not permit him to pay it out to a bondholder who contracted to take it as the equivalent of 100 cents' worth of gold.

Congress has more than once declared the silver dollar to be the equal of the gold dollar in value. The Bland Act of 1878 says so. Section 3527 of the Revised Statutes provides that—

Silver coins, other than the trade-dollar, shall be paid out at the several mints "in exchange for gold coins at par in sums not less than \$100."

Now, if a silver dollar is good enough to pay out at a subtreasury of the United States for a gold dollar, by what process of reasoning can it be maintained that the Secretary of the Treasury is justified in refusing to pay it out with gold to the bondholder who contracted in express terms to receive it in satisfaction of his debt?

The 80-cent dollar exists only in imagination. It has not depreciated in forty years more than any commodity the value of which it is intended to measure. Its production has scarcely kept pace with the expansion of commerce and the growth of population. It is not a "come! lie," as stated by Senator Frye a few days ago at a Boston banquet given by the Boston Board of Trade, but it is a coined truth.

Senator Frye is the first man who has ever discovered that a silver dollar coined by the authority of the Constitution and of the weight and fineness provided by Congress is a "come! lie." The Senator, fortunately for himself, gave no reason for the "faith that was in him." It is evident that his estimate of the American dollar bearing the stamp of the American mint was based on the value of silver bullion as compared with gold, when regulated by the London market.

If Senator Frye had been Secretary of the Treasury since 1873, and had obeyed the laws instead of substituting thereon his own opinions, and paid out the silver dollar to him who agreed to take it in payment for a debt, he would never have reached the conclusion that it is a "come! lie." He would have decided it to be a coined truth, because a decent compliance with laws would have raised the value of silver and reduced the premium on gold.

If the denunciations of the President, Senator Frye and the bondholders against the "light-weight" dollar are deserved, it logically follows that every substance out of which money is made, if it does not possess the intrinsic value of gold bullion as regulated by the London market ought to be condemned and cast into the fire.

The trade dollar contains 7 1/2 grains more of standard silver than the present dollar, yet it is worth 20 cents less solely because Congress has not made it one of the current coins of the country. The Treasury notes that were issued to meet a national emergency are intrinsically worthless—a mere evidence of debt—a substitute for real money, being redeemable in real money coin. They live upon the credit of the Government only and still they have the same purchasing power as gold, because of the people's faith in the solvency of the Government. Two half dollars have 6 cents' worth of silver less than the silver dollar, and ten of them will pay a debt of \$5 as well as a gold half-eagle, or any other kind of currency.

When coinage is not free the weight of the dollar is of no more importance than the dimensions given to paper money.

"Cotton does not bring a higher price by increasing the size of the bales, nor sugar by making loaves heavier than usual. These commodities are sold by weight. Just the same with silver. Whether the owners of silver in the United States send to Europe dollars of 412 1/2 grains or of 500, or simply bullion, it will make no difference, silver will still be bought by weight, to be sent, as now, mostly to Asia."

And corroborative of this I will quote from the distinguished member from Maryland [Mr. Findlay], who, in his recent speech in favor of the gold standard, clearly confesses that silver when represented by silver certificates is the equal of gold and is good enough for the bondholder. He says:

There is pending a proposition now which requires the Secretary to redeem called bonds in silver dollars. I do not suppose that means an actual delivery to each bondholder the veritable dollars themselves, but that they shall be paid in representative money of which silver is the basis. Well, suppose that should be done, who would be hurt by it? Not the individual holder of the bond for silver still being the equal of gold, he would convert the money into other property and be as well off as before.

Now if silver be as good as gold when represented by a silver certificate, it must require a most fertile imagination to reach the gentleman's final conclusion that "gold, in his opinion, in spite of all your laws, by virtue of a law of its own, will still be king."

His was a most eloquent speech, but in my humble opinion it surpasses the understanding of the average intellect. To prove the truth of this assertion, I invite attention to the following extracts, trusting that the House will give them its most earnest attention. He says:

"Daniel was once called upon to tell a great king the nature of a forgotten dream, and then to interpret its meaning. The prophet declared that the vision that the king had seen in the night, and which he vainly attempted to recall, bodied forth a colossal figure, the head of which was gold, the arms and waist of silver, the rest of the body

brass, the legs of iron, and the feet of iron and clay. A stone cut out of the side of a mountain dashed against this figure and ground it into pieces, and the wind blew it away and it was seen no more."

This tremendous figure does not inaptly represent the progressive growth of monetary evolution, which, from the rudimentary laws of barter and exchange, the mere clay at its feet has developed gradually along the scale of inferior metals, through iron, copper and silver, until it has reached its culmination and crown in gold. In this evolution there has been not merely a change of physical form, by which one metal has superseded another, but a differentiation of function also, by which the primitive faculty of metallic money as exchange has gradually given way to its higher and superior virtue as an instrument for storing value, in the course of which the world's commerce has come to be carried on in great part by a secondary or representative currency."

I presume that every member of the House, except myself, has a clear conception of the meaning of these two paragraphs. An experience of thirty-three years on the Pacific coast justifies me in declaring that to a man west of the Rocky Mountains they are no more intelligible than the hieroglyphics on an Egyptian obelisk.

If there is anything in this Darwinian theory of monetary evolution it must be that the march of intelligence is gradually displacing the baser with the more precious metals, and finally culminated in crowning gold as the sole standard of exchange. I will hereafter show that if legislation had paralyzed the silver industry of the country a quarter of a century ago, it would be doubtful if the gentleman from Maryland could find enough of the raw material to erect this colossal figure that is to be surmounted by a crown of gold.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania, a member of the Coinage Committee, who made a speech in favor of the gold standard on a day dedicated to the consideration of private bills, is a firm believer in Mr. Findlay's modern doctrine of monetary evolution. Why not carry out the theory to its legitimate result, and advocate the adoption of platinum as the sole standard of value, it being a more precious metal than either gold or silver, and therefore must necessarily drive all others out of circulation. He admits that gold, silver and United States notes are of equal value, and are so treated by the Treasury, and that a standard silver dollar of 412 1/2 grains, when stamped by the Government, is equal to a gold dollar, but says that if the Secretary of the Treasury gives him a check for \$10,000 in money, which means gold, silver or paper, if silver is offered when presented for payment, he would infer that the Government was trying to force upon him that which did not represent \$10,000 in true money.

How is it possible to argue the subject of finance with a gentleman who positively avers that a 412 1/2-grain silver dollar is the equal of a gold and paper dollar, but when presented to him in payment of a check for a dollar in money, he regards it with suspicion and tries to force upon him that which did not represent \$10,000 in true money?

If the weight of the silver dollar is to be increased, then all our public and private contracts resting upon our present coin basis are necessarily changed and violated, and the creditor gets more grains of silver in the dollar than he stipulated to receive. A heavier dollar would not prevent the premium on gold from being higher if the product of gold continues to decline. Every time gold goes up in London Congress might be called on to inject more grains of silver in the dollar. Every time gold drops silver rises. If such a system were adopted the silver dollars might have to be called into the Treasury filed down or re-minted.

How can the advocate of a heavier dollar reconcile his theory with the fact that silver worth less than ours has circulated in France at par value with gold for one hundred years at a ratio of 15 1/2 to 1, when her gold was as valuable as gold in London? Because the laws of France, like our laws up to 1873, made them equal.

I admit that silver bullion as compared with gold bullion has fallen in price, but no lower than any other article of merchandise. Why? Because the country, that produces one-third of the gold and one-half of the silver of the world, allows London, the capital of a foreign country, that produces no precious metals, to fix the price of American silver for the benefit of England. She is the greatest creditor nation in the world. From foreign investments and foreign trade she realizes \$500,000,000 per annum. She owns not less than \$3,250,000,000 interest-bearing debts.

Being a gold-standard country her foreign indebtedness is generally payable in gold. She is a large holder of American bonds, she supplies India—a silver standard country—with silver bullion, that has \$1,000,000,000 in silver in circulation. Above every other nation she is interested in making silver cheap. On every ounce of American silver she now buys at her

own price, 47¢, per ounce she makes more than 25 cents profit in coining it into Indian money.

As an illustration of England's financial genius in the manipulation of our silver, a distinguished writer on finance uses the following language:

"A London merchant pays to the Secretary of State for India, in London, say \$500 in gold, and in return he obtains an order on India for \$600 to \$625 in silver, and we sell them the silver at what price they choose to pay for it. These India council drafts act as an export bounty of 20 to 25 per cent in favor of the Indian exporter of wheat and cotton, for with our cheap silver England pays for Indian cotton and wheat, and can force down the price of American cotton and wheat in proportion as the price of silver is forced down."

The strange privilege of permitting England to fix the value of the bullion out of which is fabricated the Indian rupee and the American dollar coined under the "Bland act" operates as a two-edged sword that stabs American industry to the death.

It is a consolation to know that, though she can regulate the value of our silver bullion with impunity, she is not yet permitted to decree how many grains of American standard silver shall be worth 100 cents and shall be a legal tender for a dollar due under a contract.

She does fix the value of our silver in the shape of bullion and makes people believe when she drops it 20 per cent below the value of gold bullion they get nothing but 80-cent dollars. But the manipulation of silver as a commodity is a different thing from coining it into money in American mint, its ratio to gold being fixed by the law of the land, and its value absolutely determined.

The so-called Bland Act by its restrictions on the free coinage of silver bullion depresses the price. It makes the Government the owner of silver on its own account. The amount of bullion to be coined monthly is purchased as cheaply as possible at the rate of course, fixed by the London market. The Treasury Department is converted into a broker's office. The Treasurer takes \$80 out of the Treasury, buys \$60 dollars' worth of silver bullion in lots, and returns one hundred legal tender dollars, robbing the miner who risks his life, labor and capital out of 20 per cent of the fruits of his industry. As long as the country is blessed with a Secretary of the Treasury who always coins the minimum under the Bland Act, and never the maximum the excess is thrown upon the market and sold to the highest bidder for cash. Discrimination degrades the metal and enables England, the great bullion purchaser, to fix the value of the amount of silver required to make an American dollar.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Scott] admonishes this House that "when the little bell rings in the Bank of England, in Threadneedle street, its echo stuns the money market of the world. Its oscillations are felt in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, and he is not certain but its vibrations reach the prairies of Texas and the mountains of Missouri."

Like the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I have a most intense admiration for the financial genius of England. Her myriad great names are entitled to reverence. She has induced diplomacy to an exact science. Her story speaks truth; she has a most opportune opportunity to trample upon American Liberty and blot from the world's map this only true republic that ever existed, and yet on questions of trade and finance, a fancied relationship seems to stifle the voice of history and color American legislation for her benefit at the expense of American industry.

Perhaps I ought not to commend on the "Bland Bill," as I was a member of the Committee which first considered it, and of which Mr. Bland was chairman. It was drafted and introduced into the Forty-fourth Congress as an experiment by Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, instead of one of the money committees of the House.

It was acceptable to the people of the silver-producing regions, on the principle that "half a loaf is better than no bread." Its wisdom was demonstrated by the era of plenty which followed its passage. It might well be termed a "blessed act" to-day if the money coined in pursuance of its provisions were deemed good enough by the Secretary of the Treasury to pay National obligations, as it expressly provided, which would have prevented the accumulation of an idle mass of silver.

The President is evidently not much afraid of silver. He says:

"There is not certainly silver enough now in circulation to cause uneasiness, and the whole amount coined might after a time be absorbed without apprehension, but it is the endless stream which threatens the land that causes fear and uncertainty."

Where is the "endless stream" to flow from? From what quarter of the globe is a deluge of silver expected?

It needs the gift of divine inspiration to answer where. An overflow is not among the possibilities of the present or near future. In 1884 the country produced in silver \$18,000,000, one-third of the product of the world, not enough, if allowance be made for what is consumed in the arts and manufactures, to coin the maximum under the "Bland Act."

Continued on Third Page

PRICE OF DAILY JOURNAL.  
12 1/2 CENTS PER WEEK.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

SATURDAY.....APRIL 17, 1886.

BREVITIES.

Railroad travel is as heavy as ever.  
Wind and dust filled the air all day yesterday.

One week from to-morrow (the 25th), will be Easter Sunday.

Be sure and engage your partner for the I. O. O. F. ball on the 26th. It will be the grandest ball of the season.

The Revelle doubts if the Carson Mint will be re-opened during Cleveland's term. Mark this prediction.

John Whitehead has leased the Pyramid Hotel, formerly run by John Hy-mers, and Mr. H. talks of going into the sheep business.

Part of the speech of Hon. William Woodburn, in the House of Representatives, takes up most of our space but it is well worth reading.

On Thursday the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias of California, elected T. F. Bachelder, of Eureka Lodge, No. 9, of San Francisco, as Grand Chan-celler for the ensuing year.

Cattlemen are notifying the sheep men in the eastern part of the State that they will be prosecuted for allowing their flocks to trespass on the cattle ranges. Give the sheep a chance.

The recent storm has caused it to snow all over the eastern part of the State, in some places to the depth of three inches. We have got off with a little rain and hail and a cold raw wind.

Governor Adams finds himself much improved in health by his recent trip among his cattle, mares and mules in the eastern part of the State, and considers himself radically cured of his liver trouble.

The Aurora Star says there are at least two men ready to take the place of any vacancy that may occur in the mines at that place, and advise men in search of employment to give the old camp a wide berth.

The difficulty between the San Fran-cisco Typographical Union and the Call and Bulletin has been amicably settled by arbitration after a difference of six-teen years, and the boycott raised from these two papers.

The east-bound overland did not ar-rive here until about half past ten o'clock yesterday morning and the first section had seven sleeping cars, two of which contained the Chinese em-bassy and escort. The second section was crowded with emigrants.

The State Anti-Chinese Non-Partisan Association, formed at the great Anti-Chinese Convention, held in Sacramen-to about a month ago, has declared a boycott against the ferry boats of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, be-cause that company employs Chinese.

It is reported that the official pillars of St. James Episcopal Church, Eureka, have sent word to Bishop Whitaker that the congregation are unable to support a parson, and they advise that one be not engaged for the church until times improve. The Sentinel says: "It is a nip-and-tuck game for the Protestant clergymen now here to get a decent sup-port."

Stroson Bosco.--In speaking of this world-renown magician and conjuror, who will appear at the Theater this and Monday and Tuesday evenings, the Car-son Tribune of Thursday says: The whole of the lower part of the Opera House was filled last evening and a bet-ter pleased audience seldom leaves the hall. As a slight of hand performer, Signor Bosco is equal to any that have visited this State; he is gentlemanly as well as witty and keeps his audience in a good humor throughout the whole performance. His card tricks and au-tograph readings are exceptionally good and in his gift enterprise he keeps up to all his promises. This evening the performance will be varied and fresh feats exhibited. A lady's gold watch, silver ice pitcher, furniture, a silk dress and many other presents will be dis-tributed to lucky ticket holders.

There is no material increase in any quarter of the globe. Every nook and corner of the far West has been pretty thoroughly prospected. The famous Comstock, that scared Bismarck into silver demonetization in 1871, has been pierced at two points to a depth of over 3,150 feet below the surface without dis-covering any large ore-paying body. Its ores are now low grade in character, scarcely paying the cost of extraction and reduction.

The output of the whole State of Ne-vada in 1884 was only five millions. During the previous twenty years the Comstock alone added to the wealth of the world more than \$150,000,000 in sil-ver, which helped to make resumption of specie payment possible.

There never was but one Potosi. There never was but one Comstock, and it is extremely doubtful if there ever will be another. The silver product of the world for the year 1884 was only \$115,000,000. Nearly half that amount is annually consumed by India and China. Hence the "ceaseless stream" exists in the imagination only. The product in Mexico and Peru is declining and there is no alarming increase in any other quarter. No monometallist lives that can point out the location of the source of a threatening stream of silver. If the "ceaseless stream" ever begins to flow in a volume so mighty as to threat-en financial disaster, it will be then time enough to construct legal barriers against the inundation.

Continued in Next Issue.

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE FOR MAY.—The May number of Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine is redolent in Spring—both in text and illustration. The Easter Festival which comes this year on April 25th, its latest possible date, is largely dealt with. The "An-cient Customs of Easter day," is a very interesting article, and Dr. Talmage's sermon "The Queen of Festivals," is a powerful presentation of Easter lessons. "The Flights of the Bells," with its pretty picture, is a quaint French Easter legend. The blessing of Food in Rus-sia is a curious ceremony of the country. "Easter Morning," is a beautiful picture and "Easter Scenes and Easter Themes" is a characteristic illustration, and the "Easter Off-ring in a Fashionable Church" will be recognized as a faithful reproduction. There is also a finely il-lustrated article on the "Lily," and an interesting one on the "May Day" in England in the Olden Time." In addition to these timely matters, there is a notable article on "Chastan Gillard," by Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks, of New York, an article on "Winchester Cathed-ral," with a portrait of the Bishops and views of the cathedral and town, a portrait and sketch of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, a well illustrated paper on the "Indian Training-schools at Carlisle, Pa.," full instalments of the serials, and many appropriate and en-joyable short articles and poems. Al-together this is an exceptionally inter-esting number.

Cassidy's Ambition.

A special to the Bulletin of April 14th says: Ex-Representative Cassidy, of Nevada, who was appointed Bank Ex-aminer by Secretary Manning several months ago, has been visiting Washing-ton for several weeks. Cassidy desires to represent Nevada again in Congress, and he is industriously working the de-partments to secure crumbs of patronage for his friends.

The San Francisco police believe they have found one of the perpetrators of the murder of William Hugh, whose body was found in Golden Gate Park last week. The suspected man is at present confined in the Oakland City Prison under the name of Fred D Whitney, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Though nothing definite has been found to implicate him, many suspicious circumstances have been discovered, which points to him as the possible culprit.

The special delivery system has been in operation now for about six months and the Postoffice Department people say that it has been successful in only three cities, New York, Pittsburg and Washington.

SPRING OPENING.—Mrs. Hessel's Spring opening of millenry goods is still going on, and the ladies are unanimous in expressing the opinion that Reno has never had such a display before. She invites the ladies of Reno to call and ex-amine her stock as she has every style and shape imaginable in the way of hats and bonnets for ladies and children.

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If so, send at once and get a bottle of  
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It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, reg-  
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and children's wear, cannot be excelled for variety,  
quality and low prices, and if you have any desire to  
get your boots and shoes to suit you, and at the very  
lowest price, you will do well to come and see me.  
Give me a trial at least before buying.



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vide for the management and control of the State Agricultural Society of the  
State," approved March 7, 1885.

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C. C. STEVENSON, of Storey County;	F. DANGBERG, of Douglas County;
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